Questions

1. Why do Owls have Large Eyes?
2. What is the Glove called that Falconer's wear?
3. Why do some Owls have Light Coloured Eyes?
4. Some Owls have Ear Tufts, What are they?
5. Why do Owls have large round / flat facial disc?
6. What do Birds of Prey use to grip their prey?
7. Which senses do Owls use to hunt at night?
8. Which is the fastest Bird of Prey?
9. In Birds of Prey, which are the largest, Males or Females?
10. What is the most common Prey for Owls?
11. How do Owls look, Left, Right, Up and Down?
12. What happens to the undigested food of an Owl?
13. What is the ‘Moult.?’
14. Name one British Owl?
15. Owls wiskers what are they used for?
1. Rearrange the letters to name this night time Bird of Prey.

   LOW

   ____________

2. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.

   AWKH

   ____________

3. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.

   GEELA

   ____________

4. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.

   KTELRESE

   ____________

5. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.

   ULTUREV

   ____________
1. Rearrange the letters to name this night time Bird of Prey.
   YONSW    OLW
   ____________    ____________

2. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.
   LEAEG    WOL
   ____________    ____________

3. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.
   ONLIDGE    GEELA
   ____________    ____________

4. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.
   MNEARICA    KTELRSE
   ____________    ____________

5. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.
   PSCSO    LOW
   ____________    ____________
1. Rearrange the letters to name this night time Bird of Prey.

   ERD   ILAETD   KAHW

   __________   __________   __________

2. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.

   ARLU   WOL

   __________   __________

3. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.

   OWOD   WLO

   __________   __________

4. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.

   LTURUEV

   __________

5. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.

   ATWYN   AELEG

   __________   __________
Rearrange Letters

Sheet 4

1. Rearrange the letters to name this night time Bird of Prey.
   RTEAG    RYAG    LOW
   __________    __________    __________

2. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.
   URROWINGB    OLW
   ______________    __________

3. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.
   AKERS    ALFCON
   ______________    __________

4. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.
   ALCOFN
   ______________

5. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.
   IYLKM    LOW
   ______________    __________
1. Rearrange the letters to name this night time Bird of Prey.
   LABCK    AEGLE
   ___________    ___________

2. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.
   EREGRINEP    ALFCON
   ___________    ___________

3. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.
   TEPEES    GEELA
   ___________    ___________

4. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.
   ARSHM    WOL
   ___________    ___________

5. Rearrange the letters to make the name of a Bird of Prey.
   URASIANE    ESKTREL
   ___________    ___________
Find the names of the 10 Birds of Prey listed below.

1. Kite
2. Eagle
3. Owl
4. Buzzard
5. Hawk
6. Gyr Falcon
7. Falcon
8. Kestrel
Barn Owl Fun Facts:
- Barn owls nest in buildings.
- The barn owl hunts in areas cleared for farms.
- The barn owl has long legs and a heart shaped face.
- The barn owl’s face is sometimes called a monkey face.
- Barn owls hunt for food at night.
- Barn owls can hunt in complete darkness by using the sense of hearing.
- Barn owls nest any time of the year.
Great Gray Owl

Across
2. What state are great gray owls common in?
5. Great gray owls do not have these: 
6. People can get close to this ______ owl.

Down
1. What part of the great gray owl's body is very large?
3. The great gray owl's tail is very ______.
4. The great gray owl flies ________.

Fun Facts
+ The great gray owl is the largest American owl.
+ The great gray owl has a long tail and a very large head.
+ The great gray owl is common in North America, including Alaska.
+ The great gray owl can hear the slightest sound even though it has no ear tufts.
+ The great gray owl flies silently with deep wing beats.
+ The great gray owl is fearless and often tame enough for people to get close to them.
Owl Mask

Cut out the owl mask below, don't forget to cut out the two eye holes.

Decorate it! - colour it in, paint it, stick bits on...

Punch a hole on either side of the owl's head and thread some ribbon or string through them so you can tie the mask securely around your own head.

T-wit-t-woo!
Owls are birds of prey.

What is an adaptation?

Many owls are crepuscular, this means they are active at dawn and dusk.

What other animals have good eyesight or hearing?

Good eyesight and hearing help owls track down food.

Owls have many adaptations which make them good hunters.

Owls have sharp claws to catch their prey.

Owls have a hooked beak to tear food apart.

Owl wings are tipped by very soft feathers helping them fly silently and swoop down on unsuspecting prey.
Owls often swallow their prey whole!

Owls can't digest bones, beaks, teeth, claws and fur.

Owls don't have teeth so they tear up large bits of food with their beak and claws.

Food is broken down in an owl's 'gizzard'. Flesh passes to the stomach to be digested...

Which other birds make pellets?

...bones, teeth and fur are squeezed into sausage-shaped pellets in the gizzard then coughed up.

Owls can produce two or three pellets a day.

Owl pellets aren't poo! They don't pass through the intestine; they are regurgitated out of the owl's mouth.
3. **Ventriculus**

Because the pyriform sinus is more collateral in the coronary circulation and the vessel formation is complete, it forms the esparragus; the anterior part of the cavity forms the ventricular end.

After a period of growth in the large pyriform sinus, the posterior end forms the ventricular end.

4. **Regurgitation**

How Owls Form a Pellet: An Illustrated Study

Food is forced up to the back of the throat as a capsule, which is then expelled from the esophagus.
This is the White-faced Scops Owl or Northern White-faced Owl (Ptilopsis leucotis). This species demonstrates amazing responses to different types of adversaries. These three images are all the same owl simply manipulating its plumage!
The Tawny Frogmouth, *Podargus strigoides*, is an Australian variety of frogmouth, a type of bird found throughout the Australian mainland, Tasmania and southern New Guinea. It is often thought to be an owl, however, it belongs to the family Podargidae, which is an Australian family of birds. The Tawny Frogmouth is not a raptorial bird.
1. To see far distances
2. Gauntlet
3. These are day hunting owls or day and night hunters
4. Feathers
5. To help them hear better
6. Talons
7. Hearing and Eyesight
8. Peregrine Falcon
9. Females
10. Mammals… Mice, Voles, Shrews etc…
11. By moving their head
12. It forms into an ‘Owl Pellet’
13. When Birds of Prey Loose their feathers and re-grow them
14. Tawny Owl, Barn Owl, Long Eared Owl, Little Owl, Short Eared Owl
15. They are used to sense their food at close distances
Falconry UK

Answer Sheet

Rearrange Letters

Sheet 1
1. Owl
2. Hawk
3. Eagle
4. Kestrel
5. Vulture

Sheet 2
1. Snowy Owl
2. Eagle Owl
3. Golden Eagle
4. American Kestrel
5. Scops Owl

Sheet 3
1. Red Tailed Hawk
2. Ural Owl
3. Wood Owl
4. Vulture
5. Tawny Eagle

Sheet 4
1. Great Gray Owl
2. Burrowing Owl
3. Saker Falcon
4. Falcon
5. Milky Owl

Sheet 5
1. Black Eagle
2. Peregrine Falcon
3. Stepee Eagle
4. Marsh Owl
5. Eurasian Kestrel